

## HUGHES FORCES ISSUE

Moral Question Cannot Be Evaded, Says N. O. M.

## CHANLER IS CONFOUNDED

Governor's Answer Apt to Compel Opponent to Declare Himself.

## MANY SIGNS OF REVULSION

Too Early to Predict Outcome of Election—Republicans to Draw Sharp Contrast of Policies.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The dodging tactics of Candidate Chanler and the bold, aggressive course of Gov. Hughes are attracting profound interest throughout the state and focusing public attention upon Gov. Hughes' policies.

That is exactly what the republicans want and, indeed, is their only hope of saving Hughes, beyond the possibility of his coming through on a tremendous Taft majority.

For ten days Gov. Hughes has been pounding away at Chanler, demanding answers to questions propounded which would disclose Chanler's position on the moral issue of the state campaign and on the retention or abolition of the public service commissions.

Up to this time Chanler has chosen to withhold answer. A candid reply would, the republicans claim, force him to take a stand either alongside the advanced position held by the governor, or to alienate the "personal liberty" element to which Chanler is catering, or to oppose the governor's attitude, which would be certain to alienate him all the more.

Up to this time the democratic plan of campaign has been to profit by the hostility of the "personal liberty" vote to Hughes, without seeming to endorse the race-track, gambling and liquor interests, which are fighting Hughes.

## Hughes Not Caught by Trick.

Instead of answering, Chanler came back with a series of questions directed to Gov. Hughes. He got a reply right off the bat, within two hours after the governor read them. He got a categorical answer, though some of the questions were artfully phrased for the sole apparent purpose of embarrassing the governor without disclosing the governor's position upon anything at issue in this campaign.

Chanler's managers are worried at the position their candidate is in. It is through his refusal to meet Hughes' challenge. It is more than probable they will decide to let Chanler answer and take the consequences.

The fact is, in a debate of this kind Chanler finds himself outclassed by Hughes, the shrewd lawyer, the prize fighter of a moral issue, the man who has his brief well in hand, with a definite case to try.

Now all this leads up to the point I am trying to bring out, which is condemnation of the prophecy, made some time ago, that the campaign would wind up in aligning the voters on one side or the other of a moral issue.

Unquestionably there are signs of a revulsion of feeling in favor of the governor. It is too early to say it will be the moral issue, but it is a fact that Hughes is being attacked by the opposition together upon how sharply the contrast can be drawn between the positions of Chanler and Hughes.

## Moral Idea Paramount.

Thus you see the form the campaign is taking in New York. Here you have the state campaign framing up on the lines of a moral idea—that is, instead of a moral issue—and the national campaign appealing to the material interests of the people.

Taft is fighting for safety and prosperity. Bryan is fighting for the wage earner, the small tradesman and wage earner, hard times prophecies in case of Bryan's election.

Ohio's campaign was outlined today, by ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick, who was at republican headquarters in consultation over the campaign, and who is fighting in the fight in that state, announced by the national management yesterday.

"I am proud and your pocketbook" is to be the republican slogan in Ohio, according to Gov. Herrick.

"Ohio voters are awakening to the two main considerations as the voting day draws near and responsibility for every man's ballot begins to weigh upon him," said Gov. Herrick. "Our people are beginning to realize that it is time to drop local quarrels and unite in support of Ohio's candidate for the presidency."

Ohio gives Taft a small majority, or perhaps none at all. Ohio need never ask for another President.

"More than that, it is being borne in upon the people that they have a stake in this election which is above party interest—a material stake. They have a right to place it above party."

Gov. Herrick insisted that these considerations are resulting in a decided turn for the better in republican prospects in Ohio.

Quite evident, from information gathered here, that the republican campaign in all the close states is to be waged on the old familiar appeal to the material interests of business men and working men. Urgent appeals are being made to the German-American vote on this score.

**Germans Fear Bryan.**  
Democratic managers admit that the German vote shows signs of yielding to this line of propaganda. The Germans are afraid of Bryan. This year Bryan adopted means which he thought could warm up the Germans.

But my information from the inside is that they are not responding to the inside desired. They cannot get away from the 16 to 1 Bryan of 1896. It is claimed, and is not known. The band then returned to work among the voters, showing their trend.

When it is claimed that there is a drift to Taft or to Hughes or to Chanler, it is ought to be explained what is causing it and that is what these dispatches aim to do.

N. O. M.

## Wages of Japanese Shipbuilders.

For ten hours work in Japanese shipyards boiler makers get 60 cents, calkers, 40 cents, plumbers, 40 cents, screw makers 40 cents, fishers 37 cents, 37 cents, electricians 57 cents, lathe workers, 50 cents, cooperators, 40 cents; machinists, \$1.32, and foundry men \$1.02, reports Consul Selldore from Nagasaki, in a discussion of the daily wages in shipyards there.

## ESCAPES FROM MOB

Col. Taylor's Remarkable Dash From Night Riders.

## TARGET OF MANY SHOTS

Tennesseean Leaps Into Bayou Under Heavy Fire.

## ONE REELFOOT LAKE VICTIM

Militia Ordered Out—Gov. Patterson Offers \$10,000 for Arrest and Conviction of Assassins.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 21.—A Tip-tonville (Tenn.) dispatch says that Col. R. Z. Taylor has arrived at that place safe and sound. He escaped from the night riders, he says, after they had fired 300 shots at him.

Col. R. Z. Taylor, the aged Trenton lawyer, who was taken from a hotel at Walnut Log at the same time Capt. Quinten Rankin was lynched Monday night, has turned up near Tip-tonville, Tenn., having escaped from the night riders an hour after Capt. Rankin was hanged.

The masked men got into a dispute among themselves as to what to do with Taylor, some favoring killing him, while others wanted to hold him so as to force a concession to the demands for free fishing on Reelfoot lake, and while the riders, and, despite his years, dashed to the edge of a bayou leading from the lake and plunged in, swimming across.

**Fired Upon Many Times.**  
Wading and swimming, the aged attorney pushed forward. Bullets and small shot fell on every side, but none struck him. Near the bank opposite to the firing of the night riders, Judge Taylor threw up his hands and pitched forward heavily over a log and lay inert. Hundreds of shots were fired into the log by the night riders, but not one penetrated far enough to injure Col. Taylor. Satisfied that their victim had met death as he feared, the repeated sound of shots would arouse the many residents in the neighborhood, the night riders did not attempt to cross the slough to examine the body, but left the scene after about 300 shots had been fired.

Col. Taylor, however, lay for hours in the water and mud, fearing that some one had been left to watch. At daylight, cautiously looking up and seeing that his ruse had been successful, Col. Taylor arose and plunged into the underbrush, to fight his way to a friendly community. Avoiding paths which might lead to some one, Col. Taylor pushed his way slowly through the dense woods. For hours he traveled in this manner, the sun his only guide. When night came Col. Taylor, still afraid to approach a house, made his couch on a bed of leaves and slept until morning.

About 8 o'clock this morning Col. Taylor, deciding that it would then be safe for him to make his way to the nearest town, which he did, and where the news of his escape was given breakfast. Mr. Rankin then rode to the nearest telephone and sent a message to Gov. Patterson with the news that Col. Taylor was safe. Soon after Col. Taylor and Mr. Rankin arrived here, being met a few miles from town by a party of citizens.

After being informed at Union City of the safety of Col. Taylor, Gov. Patterson telephoned that he would start for Tip-tonville immediately.

The militia ordered out by Gov. Patterson has arrived and, under the direction of the governor, is being distributed throughout the region to the other side of the state.

Gov. Patterson gave out the following statement today:  
"I have offered \$10,000, the largest reward the law will permit, for the arrest and conviction of the assassins and have ordered out troops. I have believed that the militia, the last resort of a state governed by law, but the time has now come when it is my duty as governor to use all the power at my command to restore order in the state, and to assist the courts in the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators."

**Governor Takes a Hand.**  
"It must be taken by all as a purpose deliberately formed, and I hope no man or body of men anywhere in the state will fail to understand it."

"We have had enough of lawless acts of threats, intimidation and other methods of terrorizing citizens and communities. This should be stopped and must be stopped, or the consequences will have to be accepted."

"For the present I have left the campaign for the governorship, believing the upholding of law and order in our state is of more importance than political discussions."

## Identity of Men Unknown.

Nothing can be learned as to the identity of the men who composed the band. It is believed, however, that they were "squatters" living along the shores of Reelfoot lake, and that their action is a tragic culmination of a controversy of years' standing as to the rights of the squatters to fish in the lake, which was the property of the West Tennessee Land Company, and of which Capt. Rankin and Col. Taylor were the organizers.

The two men were here to go over the land with J. F. Carpenter, an attorney of Union City, who contemplated a purchase of a portion of the land. That the band was due to the fact that he was spending the night at the home of a relative, the mob searching the hotel at Walnut Log for a third party, presumably Carpenter, without success.

**Witness of Tragedy.**  
A farmer named Powell, who declares he was aroused from his home and compelled to accompany the men, gives the most authentic story of the tragedy. He declares he was taken from his home to the hotel and ordered to awaken the proprietor and guests under threat of death. Men sought were secured.

Powell, with the others, was taken to a room around Rankin's neck and was held there until only his toes touched. He was then beaten into insensibility, his body drawn up and a volley fired into the room. A second party followed, during which Taylor escaped. Several volleys were fired, presumably at the retreating man, but with what result is not known. The band then returned to Powell and declared that both men were dead and ordered him to return to his home.



## TRAPPED IN STEAMER FIRE

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE VESSEL DESTROYED.

Twenty-Five Colored Waiters Were Aboard Doomed Ship and Had No Time to Dress.

NEWBURG, N. Y., October 21.—Four persons perished in the burning of the Hudson river steamer New York at Marvel's shipyard here early today.

Since the end of the Day Line season the New York had been moored at the shipyard. Soon after midnight the fire was discovered. The Newburg fire department was called, but the firemen were unable to stay the destruction.

There was no steam in the boiler when the fire broke out, and the steamer's pumps were useless. Had the pumps been in working order it is believed that the fire could have been extinguished with little loss.

The blaze was first discovered by a waiter. There were twenty-five colored men asleep on the boat, and when they were awakened they had no time to dress. They fled from the burning steamer and shivered in blankets on the pier watching the vessel burn.

Soon after the crew had reached the shore, the fire in the region of the colored waiters was missing. One of the sailors said that he was sure the four men had been trapped below decks by the flames and had perished.

**Lost Clothing and Money.**  
The colored men had been paid Tuesday, and besides their clothing most of them lost their money, in some cases as much as \$200. Four of the colored men were missing, and it is believed that they were trapped below decks by the flames and had perished.

One of the waiters is Joseph Matthews, the second pantryman. Matthews, when fleeing with his companions, learned that some of them had been left behind. He rushed through the flames and smoke, he disappeared from view and never returned. Matthews had worked on the boat for several years.

Some citizens who had ventured on board were almost hemmed in by the fire and barely escaped with their lives. The wind blew hard off shore and carried the flames out in the river, away from the shipyard buildings. A small barge lying near the burning steamer caught fire and floated out in the stream, a charred hull. At various times during the morning the flames communicated to the shipyard, but were extinguished by the firemen.

Every part of the vessel that was combustible was destroyed, and nothing is left of the steamer. The charred hull, broken in two, with a mass of twisted steel and iron work.

**Four Charred Bodies Found.**  
Today the charred bodies of four known victims, all colored, were found below decks in the men's sleeping quarters. Their names are as follows: Isaac Jenkins, James Jones, Alexander Bran and Joseph Matthews. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but it is stated it was caused by the explosion of a lamp between decks.

The steamer cost more than \$500,000, and was lengthened at a cost of \$40,000. Some of the woodwork at the stern of the new river steamer Troje, a building for the Hudson Navigation Company, was slightly damaged, but not enough to interfere with the launching of the vessel on Saturday.

## DIAZ TO RETIRE.

Reported That Mexican President Will Not Stand for Re-Election.

MEXICO CITY, October 21.—That President Diaz has determined not to be a candidate for re-election at the coming presidential election in 1910 was stated in an article published by El Rio del Hagar in its issue of yesterday. This, it is stated, is the first and only confirmation which the people of Mexico have had from the chief executive concerning his intention in regard to retiring, outside of a magazine story published several months ago.

In that interview Gen. Diaz was credited as saying that he would never be a candidate again for the presidency. The story of the president's contemplated resignation is not generally credited.

## ADMIRAL TOGO IS HOST

Magnificent Garden Party in Shinjuku Gardens.

Entertainment is Lavish

Officers and Men of Fleet Overwhelmed With Hospitality.

## EXCHANGE OF FELICITATIONS

Minister of War Terauchi and Admiral Sperry Predict Eternal Amity of Japan and America.

TOKIO, October 21.—Official luncheon, Admiral Togo's magnificent garden party, a dinner given by Premier Katsura and a ball at his residence were the principal features among the innumerable forms of lavish entertainment offered the officers and men of the American battleship fleet today.

The garden fete at which Admiral Togo was host was one of the most elaborate functions of its kind ever seen in Tokio. It was held in the grounds of the Shinjuku imperial gardens, the property of the empress, which comprises about one thousand acres of lawn, broken by woods and water and with vistas equaling those of the park at Versailles.

The invitations numbered 1,500. The guests included all the officers of higher rank and Japanese from every walk in life.

**O'Brien Toasts Mikado.**  
Thomas J. O'Brien, American ambassador; Rear Admiral Sperry and other admirals were seated at one table when the banquet was spread under a huge awning. Ambassador O'Brien proposed the health of the emperor, which was received with three cheers, led by the officers of the American fleet.

The souvenirs distributed were silver gilt daggers of the emperor, a minister of war, and a Japanese flag in colored enamel inter-twined.

One of today's luncheons was given by Lieut. Gen. Viscount Kerauchi, minister of war, at the arsenal gardens. It was attended by Ambassador O'Brien, Rear Admiral Sperry and Emory and half the fleet.

The other was the entertainment of Baron Mitsui, one of the richest men of the empire, at the Mitsui Club. It was attended by Secretary Peter C. Jay of the American embassy, Rear Admirals Schroeder and Wainwright and the remainder of the officers. Both affairs were unusually elaborate.

**Eternal Amity Predicted.**  
Viscount Terauchi, in proposing the health of Rear Admiral Sperry and welcoming the American fleet, said that in courage and patriotism the Americans and the Japanese were singularly alike. He expressed a firm belief that the nations would draw closer together until it was impossible to separate them, and peace would consequently be forever maintained.

Rear Admiral Sperry responded in like terms, his forcible utterance at times exciting the officers to a whirl of exuberant enthusiasm.

It has been definitely decided that the fleet will leave Yokohama next Sunday, October 23.

The death of Ernest Grover, an ordinary seaman on the Kentucky, from some cause unknown, is being made the subject of investigation by a board of inquiry. The funeral will be held tomorrow from the naval hospital. Grover's next of kin is a brother, who resides at Troy, Mich.

## WHEN FLEET VISITS AMOY.

Authorities Taking Extraordinary Measures to Prevent Disorders.

AMOY, October 21.—The authorities here are taking measures to prevent disorders during the visit of the American fleet.

Every household in the city has been directed to report to the authorities the name, residence and times of arrival and departure of every non-resident visiting his house. Questionable characters have been ordered deported.

## FOUR MEN SCALDED TO DEATH

ENGINE ROOM OF STEAM BARGE SCENE OF TRAGEDY.

Penned in to Await the End—Crew Reaches Port With Crew Exhausted.

Special Dispatch to The Star.  
CHICAGO, October 21.—Four men were scalded to death in the engine room of the steam barge Maggie Marshall of Manitowish, Mich., when at a point in mid-lake thirty miles east of Kenosha, last Monday night. The boat, bearing the remains of the men in question and an exhausted crew, was towed into Kenosha today. Four hours earlier three men, all members of the crew, swam a mile from the disabled boat through a heavy sea in order to bear tidings of the disaster and obtain relief.

The victims were: Charles Hick, aged twenty-four, assistant engineer, Marinette, Wis.; Ernest Mickler, aged seventeen, a deck hand, Manitowish, Mich.; Reed Meyers, aged thirty, Black Lake, Mich., and John Peterson, aged thirty-five years, chief engineer of the barge, Manitowish, Mich.

**Penned in to Await Death.**  
The men were in a little compartment under the engine room, when a steam pipe burst and the big valve struck on the top of the trapdoor, leaving them penned in to await death in the steam. Mickler was the only one who had a chance to get out of the steam-filled prison, and his body, terribly burned by the steam, lay near a window, and cuts on his hands showed that he had thrust them through the window in an effort to save his life.

The body of Fireman Meyers was found lying on the coal pile. He looked as if he had died instantly.

## POLICE COURT WITNESSES.

British Cabinet Officers Summoned in Suffragette Hearing.

LONDON, October 21.—The suffragettes succeeded in bringing two members of the British cabinet—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and Herbert Gladstone, secretary of state for home affairs—as witnesses to the Bow street police court this morning. The occasion was the hearing of the cases against Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst, who were charged with disorderly conduct.

A large crowd, including many suffragettes, had gathered. Miss Pankhurst examined the two cabinet members. The purpose of her questions, many of which were disallowed by the judge, was to show that if the government gave women "their rights" the disorders would come to an end.

## KEEPS CLEAR OF POLITICS.

Supreme Court Refuses to Be Drawn Into Bank Guaranty Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States has practically indicated its disapproval of the efforts to bring that court into politics at this time by denying the motion to advance the hearing in the case of the Noble State Bank of Oklahoma against Gov. Haskell and others, involving the constitutionality of the Oklahoma bank deposit guaranty law.

A special plea was made for the advancement of the case because of the prominence in the campaign of the question of the guarantee in bank deposits, but the court declined to act upon the suggestion.

## MONEY FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Congress Will Be Asked for \$35,000,000 for the Year 1910.

Congress will be asked to make an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for carrying on the work on the isthmian canal during the fiscal year 1910. The estimates prepared by the commission are approved by the War Department.

The current year's appropriation aggregates \$7,000,000—\$1,500,000 of which was for the purchase of three vessels for the commission's use. The 1910 estimates make provision for about seven months' work on the three locks at Gatun. The work on the great spillway there is to begin the coming December.

## TWO YEARS FOR KEMP

Former Police Property Clerk Is Sentenced.

## PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE

Will Leave for Moundsville Today to Begin Term.

## APPEAL FOR MERCY UNHEEDED

Court Considers Previous Good Character—Shows Signs of His Troubles.

James Arthur Kemp, former chief clerk and property clerk of the metropolitan police department, was sentenced today by Justice Gould, in Criminal Court No. 1, to two years in the penitentiary.

Kemp withdrew his plea of not guilty, made to one of three indictments returned against him, and pleaded guilty. He will be taken to Moundsville late this afternoon to begin serving his term of imprisonment.

The indictment to which the plea of guilty was made charges Kemp with embezzling the contents of envelopes containing money held as evidence of crime. These envelopes were deposited with him as property clerk for safe keeping. The contents were estimated to be about \$4,000.

Two indictments, which charged the misappropriation of about \$3,000 of the moneys of the Policemen's Relief Association, a voluntary organization among the members of the force, was nolle prossed by United States Attorney Baker. About \$5,000 of this fund was replaced as the result of an athletic entertainment given for the benefit of the fund.

## Kemp Worn and Untidy.

Kemp's appearance in court this morning contrasted sadly with the neatness of his uniform while a trusted employee of the police department, with which he was connected for twenty years. Today he looked untidy, several days' growth of beard was in evidence and his hair was rather long.

He showed by the pallor of his countenance that he had undergone severe suffering physically. His eyes filled with tears at the reference to his mother's name by his counsel and the court.

He recovered his composure, and after receiving the sentence walked briskly from the courtroom to the cellroom in the basement.

Kemp seemed to be extremely careful that he should only acknowledge his guilt as to the charge of taking the money held as evidence of crime.

When Clerk Hawken asked if he desired to change his plea of not guilty and plead guilty to the indictment, indicating it by number, Kemp whispered to his counsel, Samuel V. Hayden. Hayden in turn indicated to the judge that Kemp desired to plead guilty.

After receiving Mr. Baker's assurance that Kemp should be released, Kemp was taken to the cellroom in the basement. When Mr. Baker had moved for sentence, Attorney Hayden made a plea to Justice Gould for leniency, asking that the sentence be made for the minimum term of one year and one day. He urged that Kemp had been sufficiently punished by the loss of reputation, destruction of

his health and the wiping out of his property valued at \$200,000. He said this furnished a deterrent example to others in position of trust and satisfied the public requirement for punishment in the interest of society.

He also made a touching appeal in the name of Kemp's mother, now over eighty years of age, who had expressed the hope that she might live to see her son after his atonement had been made.

## Gould Sentences Prisoner.

Justice Gould, in passing sentence, declared it was a painful duty he was called upon to exercise.

"I knew Kemp for many years," he said, "and his best friend was no more surprised than I to learn of his defection. Influence has been brought to bear on me to exercise extreme clemency and suspend sentence, but I have a duty to discharge to the public."

He betrayed it. It would be useless to sit in a criminal court and ignore the gravity of an offense committed by a man of intelligence and education. I should therefore feel I had no right to condemn the ignorant, who are daily brought before me, but I could not consider his old mother's feelings. How can he expect an officer of the law to do so?

"I will take into account his physical condition and will impose a sentence of two years in the penitentiary."

Kemp was taken out of the office of the police department July 3, 1907. In the morning and took a train for New York. For six months he wandered through the west and was finally located at the race track in New Orleans.

He admitted his identity and was brought back without requisition papers. He gave bail and has since been confined to his home suffering from nervous prostration and catarrh of the stomach.

His trial was set for last spring, but was postponed from time to time. Physicians' certificates that his physical condition would not permit a trial.

## Weather.

Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday. Fresh easterly winds.

## WAGE THREAT MENACE

De-nounced at Newark.

## RAPS REPUBLICAN TACTICS

Railroads' Proposal to Reduce Pay Under Democracy, His Theme.

## GOING TO WEST VIRGINIA

Speeches to Be Made by Commoner at Many Places in Taft's Home State En Route.

NEWARK, Ohio, October 21.—"I say to you that the little ward heeler who goes around and bribes a man for \$5 is a moral character beside the man who attempts to use his power to threaten those who work for him and to buy them by a promise of increase or threaten them by a promise of decrease."

Thoroughly aroused by what he terms a "new menace," through the publication today of a dispatch stating that the officials of the New York Central lines had summoned their workmen and informed them that if the democratic forces tried they have to concede a ten per cent reduction in wages, but that if they lost there would be an increase, William J. Bryan, in a before breakfast speech to a vast throng poured a volley of criticism into the republican party for its campaign tactics.

He threw into his utterances all the vigor he could muster up. His words were greeted with loud cheers. The second invasion of the native state of a republican opponent was begun by Bryan at this place, he having come direct from Louisville, Ky., during the week of his tour. Vernon, Mansfield, Ashland, Creston, Akron, Ravenna, Warren, Niles, Youngstown, East Liverpool, Bellaire, Wellsville, Steubenville and Marietta, concluding at 8:45 tonight with a stop at Williamstown, W. Va.

## Bryan Scores Opponents.

In his remarks here Bryan said in part: "I am glad to come again into Ohio. I am glad to come at a time when democratic prospects are so bright that even the republican national committee is compelled to confess that the republican candidate must come back to fight for his own state."

"He went out west to fight for the weak. But he now finds he has difficulty enough at home and cannot spare any time for the west."

"I am glad they are beginning to realize the forces that they have to contend against. And the greatest obstacle that they have is the record of the party they must defend."

"Twelve years of complete power, with a President ennobled in the platform and a Senate that they cannot apologize for and a House presided over by a despot—and yet they cannot defend their record."

"They have been able to pass every law they wanted. They have threatened law they wanted to repeal, and they have had republicans on nearly all the federal benches."

"And yet, what is their condition? They feel that in every state of this Union the tide is running against them and they fear a deserved defeat for their betrayal of the American people by their officials."

"They have disappointed the laboring man. They have refused to listen to his plea. They have refused to recognize the rights that he deserves. And now when embittered by disappointment and indignation, the laboring man attempts to defend his independence and register his protest at the polls, they proceed with their attempts at coercion."

## Coercion of Employees.

"This morning's paper gives an illustration of attempted coercion."

Bryan then read from a dispatch in a Columbus paper which said that five hundred workmen of the "Big Four" railroad system, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central system, had been called together in the shops and notified that if Bryan was elected there would be a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and that if he was defeated there would be an increase in both.

The dispatch stated that these officials were making a tour of the entire system for the purpose of making the same announcement to all the employees.

"There, my friends," said Bryan, "is the statement in a republican paper of the threat made by the officials of a great railroad system. They threaten to punish men for voting the democratic ticket by a 10 per cent reduction in their wages, and a promise